



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Étude sur l'État Actuel des Mines du Transvaal. Par George Moreau. iv and 218 pp., Illustrations and Map in text. Ch. Béranger, Paris, 1906. (Price, 7.50 fr.)

The gold mines of the Witwatersrand again lead the world in production. Their output exceeds that of the period just before the Boer war, when, for two years, they first surpassed the gold mines of the United States and Australia. The complete revival of these great mining enterprises gives this book, the result of careful studies by Mr. George Moreau, a French mining engineer, especial timeliness. He presents with adequate fulness, though compactly, a clear idea of the many factors in the wonderful development of Transvaal gold mining. He deals first with the Transvaal in its geographical aspects, its history, government, and population, its mining régime and its labour problems; thirty-four pages are given to the geology of the country, and especially of the Rand; then he describes the Rand and the formation of its reefs or gold-bearing outcrops, as we would call them. A long chapter is devoted to all phases of the exploitation of these mines, and finally the author discusses the financial aspects of the mining enterprises, the prospects of profitable deep-level mining, and the future of the Rand.

Mr. Moreau believes that mining will continue to be a great industry on the Rand for fifty or sixty years to come. The annual extraction of gold is now about \$100,000,000, and the annual yield is quite certain to exceed this amount for years to come. The dividends distributed among the stockholders of the mining companies are about \$20,000,000 a year, or about one-fifth the value of the metal extracted. It is probable that, as yet, the Rand has yielded only about a tenth of the gold it contains.

At the end of 1905 nearly 20,000 whites, over 100,000 blacks, and about 50,000 Chinese were employed on the Rand. The blacks, usually hired for six months, go home at the end of their agreed term without having become very efficient. The Chinese, engaged for three years, receive smaller wages than the blacks, but the cost of recruiting, transporting and housing them is large. The white workmen are opposed to Chinese labour, and the Government has really been compelled to admit coolies under such restrictions as prevent them from rendering the best service in their power.

Mr. Moreau believes that the gravest phases of the labour question relate more to the excessive wages which the white personnel receive than to the black or yellow workmen. He has much faith in the future of deep-level mining, unless enterprise in this direction is defeated by the demands of white labour for excessive remuneration.

Most of the book is adapted for the general reader, though the account of the mining methods is more or less technical. Numerous woodcuts, maps, profiles, geological sections, etc., are scattered through the book. Mr. Moreau's contribution to the literature of the Witwatersrand is comprehensive and authoritative.

The Romanization of Roman Britain. By F. J. Haverfield. 33 pp., and 13 Figures. Published for the British Academy by Henry Frowde (*Proceedings of the Brit. Acad.*, Vol. II.) London, 1906. (Price, 2s. 6d.)

The Roman civil and military districts in Britain covered the larger part of England, but did not extend into Scotland. Most English writers describe Roman Britain as a province in which Roman and native were as distinct as modern